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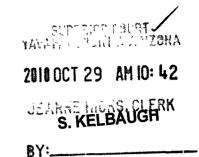
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF STATE OF ARIZONA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

STATE OF ARIZONA,

Plaintiff,

STATE'S REPLY TO ITS
MOTION FOR WITNESS

STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER,

Defendant.

STATE'S REPLY TO ITS MOTION FOR WITNESS TO TESTIFY LIVE VIA VIDEO LINK

Honorable Warren Darrow Division 6

The State of Arizona, by and through Sheila Sullivan Polk, Yavapai County Attorney, and her deputy undersigned, hereby replies to Defendant's Response in objection to the State's request for an Order allowing the State's expert witness Sy Ray appear at trial by a live appearance using the video link "SKYPE".

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

RELEVANT FACTS:

The State incorporates by reference the facts as set forth in its original Motion. Specifically, the State notes:

1. Mr. Ray was disclosed on June 5, 2009

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- 2. The defense conducted a recorded interviewed Mr. Ray on April 23, 2010
- 3. Mr. Ray was served with a subpoena for trial on May 4, 2010
- 4. Mr. Ray was deployed to Afghanistan, without notice to the State, on July 22, 2010
- 5. Numerous attempts between Mr. Ray's superiors and the State to work out a safe and secure method of returning Mr. Ray to the Untied States to testify have been unsuccessful
- 6. Mr. Ray's superiors have recently denied the State's request to return Mr. Ray to Arizona due to the sensitive and dangerous nature of his mission
- 7. The County Attorney's Office successfully completed a live video stream conference with Mr. Ray from Afghanistan. The electronic media connection was crisp and clear with no delay in voice transmission from either end. Mr. Ray will not present a Power Point in the traditional sense, but rather the photographs from the Power Point presentation will be put on the overhead projector to aid the jury with his testimony.

LEGAL ARGUMENT:

Defendant ignores the State's argument that public policy dictates that Mr. Ray be allowed to testify via video conference through the SKYPE software application. Instead he hangs his hat on United States v. Yates, 438 F.3d 1307 (11th Cir. 2006) where the reviewing court found that the government had not provided adequate public policy considerations in determining that two civilian witnesses from Australia could testify via video conferencing. "Rather, the trial court allowed the two-way video testimony based only on the Government's assertions in its motion that the Australian witnesses were unwilling to travel to the United States for Trial, and the Government's posited 'important public polic[ies] of providing the fact-finder with crucial evidence,' 'expeditiously and justly resolving the case,' and 'ensuring that foreign witnesses can so testify.'" 438 F.3d at 1315-16 (internal record references omitted). As noted by Defendant in his Response, the *Yates* Court stated:

The district court made no case-specific findings of fact that would support a conclusion that this case is different from any other criminal prosecution in which the Government would **find it convenient** to present testimony by two-way video conference. ... If we were to approve introduction of testimony in this manner, **on this record**, every prosecutor wishing to present testimony from a witness overseas would argue that providing crucial prosecution evidence and resolving the case expeditiously are important public policies that support the admission of testimony by two-way video conference.

Response at p. 3, lines 7-15 (emphasis added).

This Court is fully aware that the situation in *Yates* is on the other side of the spectrum from the facts in this case. Due to circumstances beyond the State's and witness's control, the subpoenaed Mr. Ray was deployed to Afghanistan before his testimony could be secured. Diligent effort has been made to secure Mr. Ray's presence at trial, but due to the highly volatile nature of the war in Afghanistan, Mr. Ray is not allowed to leave his post there until 2011.

The State concedes that "Craig plainly requires a public interest more substantial than convicting someone of a criminal offense." United States v. Abu Ali, 528 F.3d 210 (4th Cir. 2008). The Abu Ali court found that the government's interest in preventing terrorism was sufficient to keep a defendant charged with planning terrorist attack from traveling to Saudi Arabia to attend depositions there. However, other courts have discussed the undeniable

¹ Rule 15, Fed. R. Crim. P. provides that if a witness cannot be compelled to testify at trial, a pretrial deposition may be held. Courts have found no constitutional violation when a defendant participates in a Rule 15 deposition through a video link. *United States v. Medjuck*, 156 F.3d 916, 920 (9th Cir. 1998).

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public policy concern set forth in *Abu Ali* and have held that "applying terrorism as a standard sets an exceptionally high threshold for an exception under *Craig*, one that would deny courts the flexibility to balance the issues presented by specific cases." *United States* v. *West*, 2010 WL 3324886 (N.D. Ill.) (Aug. 18, 2010).

The important public policy in this case is that "the State's expert witness is serving his country in a war half-way around the world. His efforts contribute to protecting American soldiers abroad and protecting the national security of this county. Due to the delicate nature of his work, Mr. Ray's life and the lives of American soldiers could be at risk if he was allowed to return to Arizona to testify in this trial." The State respectfully submits that these facts demonstrate the public policy consideration enunciated in *Craig*.

CONCLUSION:

Mr. Ray should be permitted to testify via live video stream from Afghanistan. The State has made diligent effort to secure Mr. Ray's presence at trial. The defendant's absolute right to a face-to-face confrontation before the trier of fact would be served. The trier of fact would be able to observe the combined effects of the witness' demeanor and confrontation. All questions and answers would be under the same conditions as live testimony. Mr. Ray would be placed under oath like any other witness. The Court would be able to rule instantly on the admissibility of testimony. All of the defendant's Sixth Amendment rights of cross-examination are satisfied.

The State has demonstrated a compelling national security interest and sound public policy for need to allow Sy Ray to testify via live video stream in this case.

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